A sage once said to me: "Of two things warn I thee, No skill can stay his arm, 'Gainst him avails no charm, Prayers are but wasted breath,

"When Death is standing near All vain is friendship's tear Or love's wild wee; Then turn theo to the wall Away from friends and all, Only to wait his blow.

"That other thing is Want, To curse and blight. On him that both not gold The very sun shines cold,
 And maketa no day bright.

"Friends wall to see thee die; From poverty they fly. Nor need its call. Who dies bath lived his day; The poor can truly say: We have not lived at all." -George Herton in Chicago Herald.

Evidences of a Bigher Civilization. "It does me good," observed the stranger leaning against the awning post, "to see cities even yet.

being carefully hauled along the street. Yes," said a citizen in reply, "that is

what we call a horse ambulance. eager scramble for wealth but that they have time and inclination to cultivate these finer feelings of the boars that He at the blest in our civilization. But here comes a police patrol wagen with somebody lying own in it. Some offender against the law. I presumes"

'Er-no," replied the citizen, after he had gone out and joined the curious crowd about the patrol wagon a moment and returned. "It is a woman who fell down a stairway and broke her leg. They are taking her to a hospital. We haven't got ! bulances for human beings." -Chicago Herald.

Garfield's Respect for Hancock.

ject to photograph. He spent some minntes in examining the pictures on the walls, until finally he came to a portrait of Gen. Hancock that I had just finished, I should have said before that Garfield had not yet been elected president, in fact at the time I mention the nomination had not

He liked the picture of Hancock, and turning to me in a femiliar way said that he should be pleased to have one for his own study table, for he admired the man In many ways. I placed one of Hancock's sends but one new man, to take the place pictures in the package of photographs of Mr. Rogers, that master of satire and that I sent to Meutor, and during the cam-paign the two pictures stood side by side scenes in the house last winter. Mr. Rogon the mantelpiece in Garfield's home, Such was the tribute that a manly man said to his opponent.-A. Bogardus in Ladies' Home Journal.

Teach Them to Stand Alone

Society is much injested with adult babies who cannot, or vill not, stand alone. These weaklings are decidedly more troub lesome than the little toddlers who stagger from chair to chair in their first attempts at unassisted locomotion. The grown up infant makes no effort to support himself. He insists upon always having hold of somebody's band, and if he has nothing to cling to or to lean against he lies down and gives up. There are few energetic, prosperous men who are not embarrassed

with one or more of these dead weights. The best service that any man to whom they attached themselves can render them is to shake them off, providing them, if possible, with an opportunity to exercise whatever ability, whether of the head or the hand, they may possess. There are indolent, irresolute men who can be taught to stand alone. But he who is incapable of making any effort by which success can be achieved is a hopeless case. He is a out value in society. - New York Ledger.

The Kiss in Literature.

All anthors, both men and women, have used the kiss to enhance the flavor of their pages, but with a difference. Women treat it with more deliberate ceremony and solemn significance, the men show better taste by giving it a light, humorous touch. Shakespeare deals with it profusely, and one of his morry characters advises all

lovers to offer a kiss when they can think of nothing to say. Dickens could describe a kissing scene

with an inimitable mixture of fun and Thackerny was very delicate in his treat.

ment of our subject. Clive Newcomb en joyed a little railroad trip with Miss Ethel when they were in love. They went through several tunnels. It is only hinted that the lovers kissed in the dark.—Kate Kauffman in Jenness Miller Magazine.

The Wool Smoke Cure.

The value of the smoke from burned wool to remove the pain and soreness from wounds of all kinds, or from sores, is great, and it will give immediate relief from the intense pain caused by a gathering. The easiest way to prepare this is to cut all wool flannel-if you haven't the wool-in narrow strips, take some hot ashes with a few small live coals on a shovel, sprinkle some of the flannel strips on it, and hold the injured member in the smoke for five or ten minutes, using plenty of the flaunel to make a thick smoke. Repest as often as seems necessary, though one smoking is usually enough. - New York Journal.

An Infernal Tax. A French railroad has hit upon a new source of revenue. In future people who accompany their friends to any of the stations on that line to see them off will only be admitted on the platform on paym of a fee of one penny, in return for which they will receive a special ticket of authori-gation. For those who are apt to tarry a long while over their leave taking there is a further tax, as the ticket is only available for one hour, at the end of which time another must, if necessary, be obtained .-

The Way Men Light Cigars.

A surgeon on a Cunard liner has been noting the peculiarities in eight lighting practiced by men of different nationalities He declares that there is no better place in the world to note these little oddities than in the smoking room of an ocean steamer, adding: "Now take a Frenchman. If a party are sitting down for a smoke he will scratch a match, wait till the brimstone has exhausted itself, and, with a smile and gracious bow, will pass it to his nearest neighbor before lighting his own weed. The German, after igniting the match, will first light his own cigar and then offer the match to his friend. But the oddest character afall is the Englishman. His weed ready for use, he will strike his match, light his eigar, and without a thought of the others will deliberately drop the incifer anto the nearest receptacle."-Chicago

OF THE NEAT CONGRESS.

ROBERT GRAVES ANALYZES THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Change Will Be Unexampled-Some thing About the Retiring and the Incoming Members-Sad State of Some of the Outgoing Veterous.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.-One hundred and fifty-six, or nearly one-half, of the members of the next house of representatives are not members of the present house. A few of the new members served one or more terms in the past, but substantially every other man in the next house will be a growaborn. Such a shaking up was never before seen. The great st number of new men that ever came into the house together was 185, but now this high water mark is raised by at least two dozon names. As usual, the greatest number of changes is in the northern states. I have in these letters more than once pointed out that the different tendencies of the two great sec tions of the country in respect of keeping men in congress term after term is giving that there are human people in these big the south a great advantage in influence and efficiency of service. For some reason cinted to a large wagon in which a or other the people of the north are less poor old horse, held in a kind of frame by constant in their loyalty to individuals, broad leather band passed under it, was and are disposed to improve every opportunity to get new hived men at Washin

In many districts there is a sort of unwritten law that a congressman shall have "It proves to my mind," rejoined the but two terms before stepping down and stranger feelingly, "that the people in out, and often the man who has served larger cities are not so engrossed in the one term is very lucky to get the other one, so eager is the rivalry and so impatient are the rivals. The recoile of the court, as a rule, take directly the contrary view. They foundation of all that is nignest and no-blest in our civilization. But here comes as long as he does them good. Thus the representatives from the south have opportunity to develop and strengthen them selves. Age nod experience give prestige in congress as well as anywhere else, and it is in these essentials that the statesmen from the south have signal advantage over their brothren from the north.

Take the result of the recent elections for illustration. In the house the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia have 108 members. Seventy-Gen. Garfield came into my studio upon seven of these are re-elected, and only 21, my invitation one morning wearing a soft or 2 out of 7, will be succeeded by new men in the Fifty-second congress. Of the tossed the hat on a chair and placing the 222 members halling from the northern cigar on the mantel said he was ready to and western states, including Maryland, begin operations. He was a very easy subout of 5, have failed of re-election to the

next congress. In the southern states the changes are more numerous than usual on account of the appearance in politics of the Farmers' Allian e movement. Notwithstanding the effect of this new activity in the political field the state of Alabama sends back to congress all of her present representatives, eight in number. It is the only state in the Union having more than one representative which does do so. Arkansas sends but one new man, to take the place of invective, who created so many stirring ers voluntarily retired from public life, desiring to do something for himself and his old age, and not to give all his energy and years of fruitfulness to his country. There are six new men from Georgia, the largest number from any of the southern The man who will be most missed from

this delegation is Barnes, of Augusta-the leviathan, good natured Barnes, 350 pound hulk has been one of the landmarks of the Democratic side of the hall for five years. His successor, Mai. Watson, is likely to be the smallest man in the next house, as his weight is about ninety pounds. Extremes will meet when Barnes courteously hands his chair over to Watone to succeed ex-Speaker Carlisle. Louisi ana makes but two changes, and Mississippi the same number. In Missouri five new men appear, one of them replacing the picturesque Mr. Niedinghaus, of St. Louis, who used to throw the house into convulwhich were intended to be serious. In next house. Judge Holman is not one of Missouri in a striking instance of the uncertainty of politics and of the breaks of ortune. This has become known as "the farmers' year" in politics, and yet among the slain in this state is Farmer Wade himself, one of the most able and zealous of all the champions of agriculture. It is a singular fact that in all the southern states not one of the leaders in congress, not one of the men of great influence, was defeated. Mills, Crisp, Herbert, Oates, Hemphill, McMillin, Houk, Blount, Hooker, the two Breckinnidges, McCreary, ea, Hatch, Bland, Dockery, Heard, Richardson, Enloe, Calberson, Lee, O'Fer-

rall, Cowles, Tucker-all are returned. Not so in the north. Among the unfortunate statesmen from this section are many of the strongest and brightest men of the present house. The greatest number of changes is in New York, where eighteen men of a delegation of thirty-four fail of re-election. One of the new men-Mr. Lockwood-has already seen concressional service, so that exactly one-half of the delegation in the next congress will have the ropes to learn. Mr. Farquhar, the printers' friend, and one of the many practical printers in the present congress, s perhaps the most noted of the retiring members. It is an odd fact that only one of all the members from New York-Mr. Ketcham-is entitled to rank among the

veterans of the house, and he has been twenty-two years in congress. Pennsylvania, with a delegation of twenty-eight men, sends fifteen new members. tended service-O'Neill and Harmer. The former is the father of the house, having first entered congress in 1833, and missing but one term in all the quarter of a cent ury and more that has since elapsed. Mr. Harmer has been sixteen years in congress, and is well up among the veterans. Of the retiring members ex-Senator Buckalew and Thomas M. Bayne are the most note worthy. Doubtless this is the end of Mr. Buckalew's political career, which has been one of most distinguished service. He was prosecuting attorney of his county nearly tifty years ago; was elected to the state senate; was United States treaty commis sioner with Paraguay; was elected commissioner to revise the penal code of Penasylvania; was minister to Ecuador; was for the fourth time elected to the state senate, and finally to the United States senate, and was unsuccessful candidate for governor, member of the constitutional convention, and finally congressman for six years. Mr. Buckalew is now 70 years During the stermy sessions of last winter and summer he distinguished himself as the one Democrat who always voted yea or nay when in his seat. Mr. Bayne is

but a little past 50, yet he has been in congress fourteen years. His personal con-troversy with Mr. Bynum last spring gave rise to one of the most exciting incidents

still a young man, as statesmen go, being

Another veteran of public service who will now retire to private life is Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts. Gen. Bankscame to congress before Mr. O'Neill did, but has not served as many terms. Thirty-seven years ago, lucking only a few

nessee, were also numbers. The last named had, indeed, circuly served two terms, and he is therefore the member of ongress who dates farthest back. Next o him are Banks and Colquitt, and after them Justin S. Morrill and John Sherman In Massachusetts five members fail of re election, including Greenhalge, the wit and orator, who actually made fun at his own political funeral, and Rockwell, who

had become known to fame as the father of seven bright children, "a girl for every day in the week and a boy for Sunday." The most noted of the new men from Messachusetts-the one who will be most eagerly watched-is Sherman Hoar, a ocrat, against whom his uncle, Sen ator Hoar, spoke and worked with all his vigor. Young Hoar, bearing the name of two United States senators and with blood of a family of statesmen in his veins, will, with Cabot Lodge, St. George Tucker and John F. Andrew, form quite a group of scions of great families in the

In California we find another veteran taking off the harness. Gen. Vandeverde clined a renomination to congress, con cluding that he had had enough of public Thirty-two years ago he was first elected to congress from Iowa, but the war breaking out he left his seat and William B. Allison, now senator from Iowa, was elected to the vacancy. This is what Senator Allison refers to when he says, as he sometimes does say, that he had military experience; that he was Gen. Vandever's substitute—in congress. California also appears to have the spirit of change, for of her six members of the present house but one is re-elected.

One of the most complete turnings over seen in the north is in Ohio, where of twenty-one statesmen in the present house only six are re-elected. Here a number of strong men are retired to private life, among them the leader of the majority in the present house, William McKinley, Jr. Mr. McKinley is now completing his thir teenth year of service in the house, having been once unseated after serving half a term. Ben Butterworth, wit, philosopher and orator, who declined a renomination; Gen. Grosvenor, Judge Thompson, Judge Seney, Capt. Morey and Gen. Kennedy, us for his anti-Quny speech of last summer, are other well known Ohioans she do not return to congress.

Michigan sends six new men, among them "little Ford," who was in the last congress, and who contrived to make a great reputation for himself with one shrewd move, an investigation of the immigration question. Two or three well known men are among those who disappear, at least temporarily, the most conus being Gen. Cutcheon, now chair-

man of the committee on military affairs. Illinois sends eight new men, greatly to the surprise of all the political wiseacres. Some of the most famous men in the dele gation are left at home, among them Joe Cannon, who is one of the veterans of the house, having served nearly eighteen years, and who has slowly risen to a position of leadership in his party; Mr. Payson, one

of the most popular and carnest men in the house, who is serving his tenth year; Capt. Rowell, chairman of the elections committee, who is in his fourth term; George Adams, of Chicago, who has also been four times elected, and "Billy" Mason, who has been in congress long enough to gain a national reputation as an orator. Frank Lawler, the quaint Irish member, about whom so many good stories are told, declined a renomination for congress in order to take the profitable office of sheriff, and now, after a campaign which cost him the last dollar he had in the world, he finds himself defeated for sheriff.

Iowa sends seven new men in a delega tion that numbers but eleven, among the defeated ones being ex-Governor Gear, a member of the ways and means committee, who has spent a fortune in politics. Among the many changes in Wisconsin is one which brings a new and unknown man to the seat hitherto occupied by "little Lafallette," who some years ago wanted to be an actor, but who was induced to give up that ambition on account of his slight figure. Mr. Lafallette was also a member of the ways and means commit tee, and one of the promising men of his

ent representatives, Nebraska none at all and Kansas but one-stern and sterling "Farmer Funston." Of the thirteen mem bers from Indiana six fail of return to the as if this wiry, shrewd, alert old man had found the fountain of perpetual youth Year after year he comes back here, the same tall, thin, sharp eyed, shrill voiced, ruminating statesman, working hard from 7 a. m. to 9 at night, ratiring at 10 and get-ting neither gray nor bald. Twice they have beaten him in his district, but the could not keep him down. Parties and presidents and tariffs may come and go, but Holman appears to run on forever. He is next to O'Neill the patriarch of the house in length of service, and as he is only 68, and the same Holman, to all appearances, that he was fifteen years ago, when he had already been fifteen years in harness, it is not unreasonable to suppose that lifteen years hence he will be sitting in the same seat, popping in the same old objections to ill considered or suspicious

What a pity, from a purely personal view and with politics left out of consideration, that all the veterans cannot hold on like Father O'Neill and the perennial Holman! There is something pathetic in the enforced retirement of men who know nothing else, who are incapable of success ful work in other fields, and who are left stranded after years of toil and self sacrifice. Yes, stranded is the word. I know personally of a half dozen men who will retire from congress March 4 next without ioney, without employment, almost with out hope. Some of them will have to borrow money with which to remove their families and household effects home. All of them will find it necessary to renew the buttle of life at the very point at which they dropped it years ago-only they are now so much older, so much nearer worn out, so much less fitted for the struggle. The scores of young members who have had but a term or two-a bit of experience, a lark in Washington-can endure retirement without hardship. But one does pity the veterans, whose careers are so suddenly interrupted, whose foundations are so rudely knocked from under them

POBERT GRAVES.

Had to Work to Die. A few years ago a despondent German, who had lodgings on Grand street, New York, near the Bowery, rigged up an old fowling piece in front of a table, with the stock resting on the floor. He had first To a trigger he attacked a string, which was run around the table leg. The other and was tied to his foot. He had two revolvers of 42 caliber each in the right and left pockets of his sack coat. There was a pitcher of beer on the table. This the man drank with the muzzle of the gun point-

ing at his face. When he was ready to die he drew out the revolvers and placed the muzzles against either side of his head. As he pulled the triggers be jerked his foot. The three weapons exploded simultaneously. The gun had been improperly set and the charge went over his from the pistol in his left hand glanced up ward and simply cut a groove through the The other buller entered the brain, but did not have the effect even of producing unconsciousness, so the suicide armer. representative in congress. That was in the thirty-third congress, of which A. H. Colquitt, now senator from Georgia, and Isham G. Harris. now senator from Ten. Isham G. Harris. now senator from Ten. Senator from Ten. Isham G. Harris. now senator from Ten. Senator

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

FASHIONS THAT ARE APPROVED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Fashionable Furs for the Season of 1830 91-Salient Points in the Newest Scalskin Garments-All About the Popular

Persian lamb is the most fashionable ombination with scalskin, which latter has increased in price since last season. Persian lamb is the best class of what is commonly called "Astrakhan." One exam ple had sleeves and a waistcoat of this fur, standing up high on the shoulders, with a revers collar of sealskin. Some are made



SEALSKIN JACKET-COLLAB WITH BOA ENDS entirely of Astrakhan. Happily most of the large upstanding collars will turn down if required. The sleeves are invariably put in high at the shoulders, and some are much larger at the wrist, and nearly all have an added cuff. A more unique amalgamation of seal and Astrakhan displayed the latter in a V shaped form on the bodice, forming a tippet in front and points on the top of the sleeves.

The new jackets fit the figure at the back, and are closely shaped in front. A really fashionable plain sealskin jacket is made thus with a long basque, a high col-lar, with points turning downward at the throat, higher and squarer than we saw them last year; unstanding sleeves at the shoulders, and added cuffs. The salient points are that the seal jackets are some three inches or four inches longer in the basque than last season; that they have higher collars of varied form, and that many open (if desired) to show a rolled border of fur, which forms part of the collar, and can be buttoned over at will, for nearly all the new jackets have either a narrow or broad facing of fur inside the fronts.

Fur capes are made longer this season and gathered high on the shoulder. Many are entirely of sealskin; other have the collar and shoulder pieces of Astrakahn. The large fur lined costs are voluminous garments reaching sometimes to the feet and entirely enveloping the figure. Large fur muffs are once again to be worn. The new shape for muffs is the Canadian, with species of cuff attached to each end, which turns upward, but can be turned down so as to cover the arm when the hand is in the muff.

In the first out are illustrated a seal jacket with Medici collar and large ouffs in Persian lamb, also a collarette with boa ends in sealskin and Persian lamb. The arrangement at the waist is most graceful. In the second illustration are shown three styles of fur shoulder capes. The visite is in white Mongolian Inr, with high Medici collar and high shoulders. It is lined with



VISITE-DRIVING CAPE-MEDICI CAPE. right colored quilted satin. This is an elegant and comfortable wrap, specially adapted to evening and theatre wear. The Medici cape is in dark seal, with chinchilla collar and revers. The driving cape is also in scal, and has a double collar, from under which the cape falls in two plaits on the back from the shoulders.

Sleeves of Out of Door Garments. Highly trimmed eleeves promise to be the rave on all outdoor carments this winter. It will be impossible to ring the changes much in this direction. We have had silk. satin and velvet sleeves, and these have been decorated in twenty different ways, Narrow stripes of velvet between short rows of braiding is one of the newest dec-orations. Braid is still a favorite trimming. Some jackets are thickly braided

Killed and Ate Her New Husbana. An extraordinary story of cannibalism comes from Zanzibar. A love match had been made between a couple of young Swahills, and on the day following that of the marriage the bridegroom's friends called to offer the customary congratulations. They experienced some difficulty in get-ting into the but and at last forced an enpreparing the remainder for future use .-London Hewk

Big Fish Story. "Fishing! Yes, I should say I have been

ishing." exclaimed Mr. Peters, who had sen up in the Rocky mountains for trout and had just got back to his Kansas home. He was in the village store. "I suppose you can tell us some big fish tories?" said one of the crowd.

Mr. Peters did not look at him. Instead he counter draped with pink mosquite There was a big trout in one of the

tailows of one of the streams near whur I topped up in the Beckies," said he, "and one folks said that fellow had been seen ght thur every year for 'leven year. He us all murked up with book scars healed ver round his mouth, and there was a nighty hig callons on his back. They said hat sour was made by a man from New York who tried to spear him. Think of trying to spear a mountain trout?"

Well, you took it, of course? Out with Get in your bragging. You've a right o crow if you got him when other folks and tried for 'leven year and couldn't These exclamations from the bystanders brought a smalle to Mr. Peaces' face.

"That's the biggest part of it all," said. "Talk about big fish aferical. This is

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Yes, there is thought in good clothes, Who does not remember the noble maxims for dress of the incomparable Pelham? "There is no diplomacy more subtle than that of dress." There is a story told in one of the departments that illustrates this fact perfectly. A certain young man wished to be appointed a chief of bureau. He was naturally a tremendous swell. When he was in his element he wore a single barreled eyeglass, his shoes were always of patent leather; he put his trousers between the mattresses at night, so as to preserve the crease in them. He never crossed his legs or even bent them if he could help it, and in this way he kept away the dreaded bagging at the knees. He carried a cane all full of knobs, and each knob was tipped with silver. His hats were the result of intellectual concentration, and his cravats showed unmistaka-

ble evidences of genius. He was a swell and no mistake. But before he had the interview with the cabinet officer from whom he expected to get employment he went to one who knows him well, and, taking him aside, said: "What sort of clothes does Secretary

"Oh," was the reply, "he hates clothes. He keeps a coat till it falls to pieces. It is entirely to the prayers and entreaties of his wife and children that we owe the apology of a necktle that he puts on. He a series of buttonholes on his shirt collar and when the weather is warm he lets on a reef or so; and his trousers! Oh, hor-They resemble nothing so much as a couple of meal sacks strung together."
"Enough," said the exquisite. "I under "Enough," said the exquisite.

stand." And he went and put on the shab biest clothes he had, and left his eye glasses behind him and wore no gloves. A simple tie supplied the place of the gor geous scarf he usually wore, and a turn down collar took the place of the high inverted cuffs which he was accustomed to Thus attired he saw the good old secre

tary, presented his recommendations, which were strong, and received the appointment without raising the slightest suspicion in the mind of the head of the department that he was appointing a dude. Who can deny that there is truth in Pelham's maxim that there is diplom ress?-Washington Cor. New York Times. Of all the vegetables which furnish nour

shment to man the banana is the most prolific. A single cluster often contains 160 to 180 pods and weighs from sixty to eighty pounds. Humboldt says that a piece of land of 120 square yards will produce 4,000 pounds weight of fruit, while the same area will rarely produce more than thirty pounds weight of wheat or eighty pounds of potatoes.

"Lohengrin" in Paris. Nearly the whole of an act of "Lohengrin" has at last been performed at the Grand Ope a, but the trick was managed in such a way that no Chanvinistic prejudices could be hurt. It was announced that at the performance given for the benefit of M. Dumainie a duet from Wagner's opera would be sung by Mme. Caron and M. Vergnet. When the audience expected the two singers to come on in ordinary dress the conductor gave the signal for the orchestra

to the third act. The curtain then rose on the bridal chorus, and, this finished, Elsa and Lohengrin were left on the stage to sing the most interesting and the most impassioned love duet that has ever been written. Now that an attempt has been made to reverse the sentence passed upon Tannhauser five and twenty years ago at the Opera, and to make amenda trance, when they found that the bride of | for the brutal treatment of "Lobengrin" a day had killed her beloved lord, had al- at the Eden theatre, it is to be hoped ready had one feast off his body and was that the hundreds who appland Wagnes at the Sunday concerts week after week and year after year may at longth have a chance of hearing his masterpieces at the French Academy of Music.-Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Indeed a Remarkable Criminal. A remarkable prisoner, who calls himself August Maler, was received at the penitentiary in Jefferson City, Mo., a few days ago on a two years' sentence from se looked dreamily at the shelves behind | St. Genevieve county for obtaining prop erty under false pretenses. He is prob-ably 70 years old, and has commenced serving his eleventh term in the Missouri penitentiary. He first came herein 1638 and, with the exception of a year that he spent in jail in Illinois, he has never been out of this penitentiary but a few months at a time since. He is known at the prison as "Dutch Charley." No one knows his right name or anything of his antecedents. He is a monumental liar and rarely ever tells the same story twice He has been sentenced every time for working some kind of a confidence game, and even while in the pentientiary has plied his vocation on verdage guards and smateur detectives with more or less

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